

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1873.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 27th September, 1873.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Roznámcha*, of the 8th September, in its local news column, complains of the bad state of some of the streets in the city of Lucknow, and especially so of the street situated towards the west of Ameenabad and leading to Rajah Jhaoo Lal's Bridge, and of the *kutchra* road from Mirza Wala Jah's Durwaza to Tikait Rai's Tank. Both these roads are much frequented, particularly the latter, which is the route for Hindoos to the temple of Seetla Devi, and for Mussalmans to the Kurbulla, called Tal Kutura. The writer thinks the attention of the Municipal Committee as well as of Government ought to be drawn to the need of metalling and repairing these roads.

The *Mayo Memorial Gazette*, of the 10th September, under the heading "Lahore," points out the need of looking after the street situated near the parade ground in front of the fort gate and leading to Roshnaee Durwaza, which is said to be in very bad repair.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá*, of the 15th September, in a communicated article, finds fault with the *Pioneer* for having suddenly changed its opinion in regard to the question as to

whether Oordoo or Hindee should be the Court language of the North-Western Provinces. The change of opinion complained of was unfavourable to Hindee.

The *Almorah Akhbár*, of the 15th September, makes certain suggestions in connection with Municipalities. Among these may be noticed the following:—

(a) The drafts of municipal bye-laws and regulations should be published in newspapers a month previous to their enactment, as in the case of other Acts and Regulations.

(b) Accounts of the income and expenditure of Municipalities should be published in detail in newspapers.

(c) Notices of meetings of Municipal Committees, with a mention of the subjects to be discussed at each meeting, should be advertised in newspapers for the information of the public.

(d) Editors of newspapers and Secretaries of Societies should be invited to attend the meetings.

(e) In cases in which the subjects discussed at a meeting are of importance, the opinion of each member should be separately recorded.

(f) The preparation of tables of prices current of the various kinds of grain, and a general supervision over the provisions sold in markets, with a view to prevent the sale of unwholesome or adulterated articles, should be entrusted to Municipal Committees.

(g) The management of fairs, even in places not situated within municipal limits, should be left in the hands of Municipal Committees.

(h) As far as possible, Municipal Committees should be appointed in the smaller towns also.

In a communicated article the same paper points out the need of exercising greater caution in the selection of village *pudhans* or *malgoozars*. At present the office is mostly held by uneducated and illiterate persons, especially in the Kumaon and Gurhwal Districts.

The *Samay Vinod* of the same date, states that for some time past it has been observed that the police constables, under whose custody criminals are despatched from Huldwanee and Kala Doongee to Nynee Tal, do not take proper care of them, the consequence being that the prisoners often make their escape. The editor attributes this to the employment of hillmen in the Bhabur Police, who cannot bear the heat of the Terai and the fatigue of the journey, and are, consequently, unable to exercise efficient supervision over the prisoners sent in their charge. The same paper praises the project of making a canal from Bhuldouttee to Almorah, for which a grant of Rs. 1,500 from the Local Cess was sanctioned by His Honor on his recent visit to that district. The introduction of this canal will relieve Almorah from the scarcity of water, which is particularly grievous during the hot season. The writer thinks that it would be well if the canal were called the "Muir Canal" after the name of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The *Kárnámah*, of the same date, is glad to observe that the attention of the City Magistrate of Lucknow has at last been drawn to the necessity of preparing a list of the *bud-mashes* in the city, and making enquiries about their character, &c., from the inhabitants of their several mohullahs, as many persons are deterred from telling what they know about men of notoriously bad livelihood: it would be well to make the inhabitants of each mohullah responsible under a public proclamation for due notice of all the bad characters in their quarter.

The *Rozn ámcha*, of the same date, complains of the filthy state of some of the streets of Lucknow, and takes the police to task for neglect. The editor particularly speaks of the Ameenabad Street, which is said to be kept extremely dirty by a stall for hackney-coaches belonging to one Qadir Bukhsh. The filth of the horses remains collected there, and the street is watered from the stable cesspool, which is extremely injurious to the health of the whole mohullah.

The authorities are asked to see to this.

The *Pattiala Akhbár*, of the same date, states that of the two roads leading from Gondah to Lucknow, that *viâ* Colonel-gunj and Bahram Ghat, which is the shorter and more frequented, is *kutchá* and out of repair, in consequence of which passengers are put to great inconvenience.

The attention of the authorities is invited to this.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr*, of the 16th September, states that some Tehseeldars violate the rule, according to which Government officials are prohibited from contracting debts in the places where they are posted, and calls upon Government to see to this.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 19th September, in its correspondence column, wonders why the road leading from Delhi to Agra, *viâ* Muttra, on which the town of Furreedabad is situated, has not been metalled, although it is now some 16 or 17 years since the town was transferred from the Bullabghurh State to the English rule. The attention of Government is invited to this.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the same date, in giving an account of the recent flood at Allygurh, caused in consequence of heavy rain, which deluged parts and portions of the city, suggests that, in order to prevent a similar disaster in future, the authorities ought to widen the nullah running from Delhi Durwaza towards the south-west, and connect it with the river.

In the next article, the same paper states that the Mussal-mans of Behar are much disaffected towards the Bengal Government for having slighted, as they say, some of their important privileges. Their chief complaints are as follows:—

Firstly,—They say that the amount sanctioned by the Government for their education bears no proportion either to their population in the province, which numbers 2,500,000, or to the amount sanctioned for the education of their fellow-subjects of a different religion.

Secondly,—The Resolutions recently passed by the Lieutenant-Governor provide that in the Normal Schools Mussalmans should be taught Hindee or Nagree only; that the Hindee character should be used in print, and Kaithee in writing, to the total exclusion of Persian; and that only in places where Mussalmans abound may they be taught Urdu in the primary schools. As might be expected, this has given the people much cause for complaint; it being well known that Mahomedans have a natural antipathy to the study of Hindee, which they consider to be quite alien to them, and a coarse language to boot.

A communicated article in the same paper supports the statement which appeared in its issue of the 29th August, as to the claims of Police Inspectors to a travelling allowance. In the writer's opinion such claims are not only just but reasonable. When Government employés in other departments—such as Revenue, Judicial, Irrigation, Public Works, Opium, Customs, Medical, Postal, Educational, &c.,—whose duties require travelling, are paid a special allowance for their extra trouble and pains, and as an inducement to them to perform their duties promptly and satisfactorily, he sees no reason why Police Inspectors, whose duties are in no way less important, and are of such a nature as to require more self-denial and greater activity and exertion, should be denied the privilege. He considers it all the more strange that while the higher European Police Officers, who draw handsome salaries, are paid a travelling allowance, poor Natives of scanty means in the same department should be allowed none: and takes this opportunity to criticise generally the system under which Native Police officials, who are entrusted with delicate and responsible duties, are so low paid.

He goes on to say that police officials posted in the interior of a district are often summoned at the Magistrate's Court on duty, and that it is a great hardship to these poor men to have to travel 20 and 40 miles many times in the year

and stay for several days in the city, without being allowed a farthing in recompense. If these Sub-Inspectors and Chief Constables cannot be allowed a compensation for travelling on duty in the villages situated within the limits of their Police Stations, they ought at least to be allowed something in proportion to their pay when called to a long distance to attend the Court.

The attention of the Inspector-General of Police and the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, is invited to the above.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 20th September, takes exception to Act XXI. of 1851, according to which a person who forsakes his religion cannot on that account be debarred from inheritance. It is observed that this rule, on account of being at variance with the laws and creeds of the natives of India, has justly given them much cause for complaint, inasmuch as it implies an interference with their religious belief which is against the liberal policy pursued by Government.

It does not seem proper that Government should assist a man who, by forsaking his ancient faith through dread of pecuniary loss, proves himself to be a lover of mammon rather than of religion.

Besides, if Government thinks it proper thus to interfere with a part of the creed of his subjects, it had as well take upon itself to amend or quash the whole of the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws and doctrines.

All things considered, the rule in question is highly objectionable and a source of popular discontent and disaffection, and the editor thinks Government should revoke it.

The *Kárnámah*, of the 22nd September, invites the attention of the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow to the bad practice obtaining in the city of Lucknow of allowing the dirty water of the houses to collect into sinks, and be then daily sprinkled over the lanes, causing a noisome and pestilential smell. In the editor's opinion, if no better plan can be

adopted for removing the abuse, it would be well to connect the sinks outside the houses with the drains at the roads so as to prevent the water from lying in one place.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha*, of the same date, in its local news column, complains that the gate of the beautiful tank built in Mutsyoduree (Benares) is at all times kept shut, in consequence of which the tank is useless to the people. The editor thinks it improper that the public should be excluded from such a pleasant spot and suggests the desirability of pulling down the wall surrounding the tank and substituting iron railings similar to those at Mundakinee, in order that the beauty of the inside may not be concealed from public view.

The need of lighting the lanes of the city is also pointed out. At present they are usually dark and always filthy.

The *Shola-i-Tur*, of the 23rd September, in its local news column, draws the attention of the Magistrate of Cawnpore to the need of supplying new weights to the shop-keepers of the city in place of those now in use, which were distributed 25 years ago, and have by long use been worn down under the standard.

The *Oudh Akhbar*, of the same date, notices an important theft which was recently committed in the house of Pundit Baij Nath Cashmeeree, situated in Bizun Beg's Kutra in the city of Lucknow. It is said that the thieves, who were ten or eleven in number, entered the house by climbing up a tree. The amount of the property stolen is said to be about Rs. 40,000. The police are busy in making search.

The *Khair-Khwá-i-Punjáb*, of the 24th September, quoting the *N'af-ul-Azím*, asks why a person guilty of an offence is sentenced to greater or less punishment according as the Court before which he is brought for trial is higher or lower. For instance, if a man who steals, say, Rs. 100 worth of property, is tried by the Tehseeldar, he is, on conviction, sentenced to six months' imprisonment; but if tried by the Deputy Commissioner, he is sentenced to one year's impri-

sonment or more, though the circumstances are the same in both cases. This is extremely unjust, and the writer thinks the Legislative Council should see to it. In his opinion, offences punishable with imprisonment not exceeding six months should be decided exclusively by Tehseeldars, and those punishable with imprisonment for a longer period by other competent officers.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 19th September, and several of its foregoing issues, publish repeated complaints of the mismanagement said to prevail in Dholepore. The pay of the servants of the State has fallen into arrears, in consequence of which they are in great distress; while old officials have been dismissed, and their places filled up by the favourites of Rajah Dinkur Rao.

The *Asár-ul-Amsár*, of the 18th September, in a communicated article, notices the same complaint. It is observed that the state of the people of Dholepore in these days is, indeed, very pitiable. Everywhere in the State men are seen complaining of having received no pay for several months past, and of the forfeiture or discontinuance of their jagheers or allowances. Three families or fraternities are in especially great distress, and unless Rajah Dinkur Rao takes compassion on them, it is feared some of their members will put an end to their lives. They are as follows:—

(1) The kith and kin of the late Rana, who depend for their support entirely on the State, and think it below their dignity to seek their livelihood elsewhere, but whose allowances the new officers of the State purpose to stop.

(2) The family of Punwar Sahiba, the widow of the deceased Rana. This lady who was once completely independent is now leading a wretched life—even her allowance for daily expenses having been stopped on account of a quarrel with Doolia Sahiba.

(3) The family of Gujra Begum. This widow was adopted into the Rana's *harem* under the title of Begum, and her son was invested with the title of Nawab, together with a jagheer of Rs. 20,000 and a *sunrud*. They have now been ordered to quit the State, after being made to pay out of their own pocket about seven months' arrears due to the troop of horse and the body-guard of horse and foot, numbering 750 men, which were kept solely for them.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 19th September, states, on the authority of a correspondent at Bijawur (Central India), that mismanagement is still prevailing in that State. The soldiers and other servants of the State have been reduced to the last extremity, on account of having received no pay for several months past, and the affairs of the State are in great disorder. The Rajah passes all his time in idle amusements, and pays no attention to the expostulations of the courtiers and the ladies of the *harem*. He lately sought advice from the Political Agent at Nowgong, and promised to introduce reforms into the State in the course of a year in accordance with the Agent's directions ; but since his return he has only become more indifferent and careless. Unless Government directs its attention to the affairs of the State, there will speedily be a bloody affray.

In conclusion, the correspondent States that in consequence of the servants of the post-office in the State being in the Rajah's interest, all complaints against the State, addressed either to the Political Agent or the editor of any newspaper, are sent over to the Rajah, and never reach their destination ; and that it was by a skilful contrivance that he managed to despatch his communication to the editor of the paper under review.

The same paper asks the following questions, in order to show indirectly the dealings of Political Residents with the Chiefs of the Native States in which they are posted :—

(a) Do Political Residents content themselves with the pay fixed for them by Government ? Is it the intention of Government that they should ?

(b) Who supplies them with bungalows to live in, furniture, equipage, conveyances, and other things of use and comfort?

(c) Are the coolies who pull the *punkahs* in their bungalows paid by the officers, or do they get their pay from the States?

(d) When any guests come to their house, is it customary that the expense incurred in their hospitality be incurred by the Chiefs?

(e) Do the officers send their cellar account bills to the Rajahs and Nawabs for payment?

(f) Do the officers' wives receive presents from the Princes?

(g) When the officers go to England on furlough, is it customary that the Chiefs purchase their furniture and equipage?

(h) When they go out on a tour, who pays their travelling expenses?

The *Akmal-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st September, has been informed that a notice was recently found posted in different public places at Moorshedabad, the contents of which were that, unless the arrears of pay due to the publishers of the notice are at once paid up, the Nawab Nazim's heir-apparent and Dhunput Rai were sure to share the fate of Lord Mayo and Chief Justice Norman. In all probability the authors of the offence are the chuprassies, soldiers, and coachmen of the Nizamut, who have not received their pay for the last two or three years, the reason being that the Nizamut Treasury is quite empty. Out of the fixed stipend of Rs. 61,000, a considerable portion is taken away by Dhunput Rai as soon as the money is received, while the little which remains is given to the Nawab's family. The editor regrets that the Nizamut should be in such a deplorable state.

The *Pattiala Akhbar*, of the 22nd September, quotes the *Koh-i-Núr* to the effect that lately through heavy rains the *bund* of the river Motee Jheel in the Ulwur territory gave way, in consequence of which Rewaree was inundated, and hundreds of men were drowned. The water of the river reached as far as Bhurtpore, Deeg, and Kombhere, and spread to a distance of several miles. The consequences of this would have certainly been disastrous, had it not been for the remarkable energy and activity displayed by the Maharajah of Bhurtpore. His Highness took the precaution to cause the gates of the city to be closed, and then began filling baskets with earth, and piling them in heaps in order to raise a mound. His example was of course promptly followed by his officers--civil as well as military--who for the time set aside the pen and the sword, and were in a moment converted into so many labourers as it were, and the result was that the city was saved from the threatened calamity.

Still greater energy and activity were displayed by the Maharajah at Deeg and Kombhere, to reach which he had to pass through water, losing four of his horses and one elephant on the way. With wonderful promptitude he caused a road to be prepared for the safety and convenience of pilgrims.

The writer gives great credit to the Maharajah for all this, and remarks that the prudence and manliness, so conspicuously shown by him on the occasion, will long be remembered.

A correspondent of the *Shola-i-Túr*, of the 23rd September, praises Mahomed Ashfaq Hossein, Nazim of Chhutterpore (Bundelkhund), for his good management of the State, and especially for having rendered all kinds of aid to save zemindars and people from famine, and settled several new mouzahs, such as Nasirabad, Nazimabad, &c., in which many zemindars of Banda, Humeerpore, Churkharee, and other places, are said to have taken up their abode.

E D U C A T I O N A L.

The *Mamja-ul-Bahrain*, of the 21st September, states that the Hindoo School started at Loodhiana in April last, under the auspices of Moonshee Jumna Prasad, who not only offered a lump sum of Rs. 2,140, but assigned a monthly grant of Rs. 5 for its maintenance, has made considerable progress during the short time it has been in existence. The attendance has risen from 35 to 204. Beside Sanscrit and Oordoo, Persian and English are also taught at the school. A managing committee of Native gentlemen is about to be formed. It is also gratifying to find that the Deputy Commissioner has been pleased to sanction a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 out of municipal funds.

The editor gives credit to Moonshee Jumna Prasad for his liberality, and hopes that, if the school continues making progress as it has done at present, it will in time rise to the status of a zillah school.

The *Roznámcha*, of the 24th September, advocates the claims of the Principal of the Canning College, Lucknow, to the post of Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, about to be vacated by Mr. Browning, in preference to those of the Principal of the Agra College, and the Senior Educational Inspector, Oudh, who are said to be candidates for the office.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Risāh-i-Khalāiq,	Oordoo,	Shahjehanpore,	Bi-monthly, ...	1873.	1873.
2	Nāf-ul-Azim,	Arabic,	Lahore,	Weekly, ...	July 15th	Sept. 26th
3	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	Augt. 26th	19th
4	Nūr Afshān,	Oordoo,	Loodhiana,	Ditto, ...	Sept. 2nd	15th
5	Roznāmcha,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily, ...	" 4th	19th
6	Gwalior Gazette,	Oordoo and Hindie,	Gwalior,	Weekly, ...	" 6th	15th
7	Mukhibb-i-Hind,	Oordoo,	Meerut,	Ditto, ...	" 7th	15th
8	Sadiq-ul-Akbbār,	Ditto,	Bhawulpore,	Ditto, ...	" 1st week	15th
9	Roznāmcha,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily, ...	" 8th	15th
10	Maqasid-ul-Akbbār,	Ditto,	Gurgaon,	Weekly, ...	" 8th	18th
11	Najm-ul-Akbbār,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto, ...	" 8th	19th
12	Mārwar Gazette,	Oordoo and Hindie,	Jodhpore,	Ditto, ...	" 8th	19th
13	Nāf-ul-Azim,	Arabic,	Lahore,	Ditto, ...	" 9th	15th
14	Roznāmcha,	Oordoo,	Lucknow,	Daily, ...	" 9th	15th
15	Prince of Wales' Gazette (a new paper.)	Hindee,	Moradabad,	Weekly, ...	" 9th	22nd
16	Akbbār-i-Am,	Oordoo,	Lahore,	Ditto, ...	10th	15th
17	Mayo Memorial Gazette,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly, ...	10th	15th
18	Agra Akbbār,	Ditto,	Agra,	Ditto, ...	10th	15th
19	Saiyid-ul-Akbbār,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto, ...	10th	15th
20	Rohilkhand Akbbār,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly, ...	10th	15th
21	Roznāmcha,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily, ...	10th	15th
22	Akbbār-i-Alam,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly, ...	11th	15th
23	Asār-ul-Amsār,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto, ...	11th	15th
24	Nūr Afshān,	Ditto,	Loodhiana,	Ditto, ...	11th	19th
25	Vidyā Vilās,	Oordoo and Dogrit,	Jummo,	Ditto, ...	11th	19th
26	Roznāmcha,	Oordoo,	Lucknow,	Daily, ...	11th	20th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
					1873.	1873.
27	Muir Gazette, ...	Oordoo, ...	Meerut, ...	Weekly, ...	Sept. 12th	Sept. 15th
28	Lawrence Gazette, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	" 12th	" 15th
29	Allypurr Institute Gazette, ...	Oordoo and English, ...	Allypurr, ...	Ditto, ...	" 12th	" 16th
30	Lauh-i-Mahfuz, ...	Oordoo, ...	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	" 12th	" 16th
31	Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab, ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 12th	" 17th
32	Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette.	Ditto, ...	Jeypore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 12th	" 17th
33	Málwa Akhbār, ...	Marathi, ...	Indore, ...	Ditto, ...	12th	18th
34	Roznámchā, ...	Oordoo, ...	Lucknow, ...	Daily, ...	12th	20th
35	Oordoo Delhi Gazette, ...	Ditto, ...	Agra, ...	Weekly, ...	13th	15th
36	Nár-ul-Anwār, ...	Ditto, ...	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto, ...	13th	15th
37	Meerut Gazette, ...	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	13th	15th
38	Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto, ...	13th	16th
39	Koh-i-Nár, ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	13th	16th
40	Panjábi Akhbār, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	13th	16th
41	Rifāh-i-Am, ...	Ditto, ...	Sealkote, ...	Ditto, ...	13th	17th
42	Rohilkhand Akhbār, ...	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Bi-weekly, ...	13th	19th
43	Roznámchā, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Daily, ...	13th	20th
44	Majmá-ul-Bahráin, ...	Ditto, ...	Loodhiana, ...	Weekly, ...	14th	17th
45	Akmal-ul-Akhbār, ...	Ditto, ...	Dehli, ...	Ditto, ...	14th	18th
46	Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto, ...	14th	18th
47	Vritt Dhárá, ...	Marathi, ...	Dhar, ...	Ditto, ...	14th	19th
48	Gwalior Gazette, ...	Oordoo and Hindee, ...	Gwalior, ...	Ditto, ...	14th	22nd
49	Muhibb-i-Hind, ...	Oordoo, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	2nd week	22nd
50	Kavi Vachan Sudhā, ...	Hindee, ...	Benares, ...	Ditto, ...	" 15th	16th
51	Shola-i-Tár, ...	Oordoo, ...	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 15th	17th
52	Nár-ul-Absār, ...	Ditto, ...	Allahabad, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	" 15th	17th
53	Kárnámah, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Weekly, ...	" 15th	18th
54	Dabdar-i-Sikandari, ...	Ditto, ...	Rampore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 15th	18th
55	Anjuman Akhbār, ...	Ditto, ...	Shahjehanpore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 15th	19th

56	Khair Khwáh-i-Alam, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Tri-monthly,...	15th	19th
57	Inglis Gazette, ...	...	Hindee,	...	Moradabad,	...	Weekly,	15th	20th
58	Samaya Vinod, ...	...	Oordoo and Hindee,	...	Nyneee Tal,	...	Bi-monthly, ...	15th	20th
59	Pattiala Akhbár, ...	...	Oordoo,	...	Pattiala,	...	Weekly,	15th	20th
60	Amír-ul-Akhhár, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Loharoo,	...	Bi-monthly, ...	15th	20th
61	Almorah Akhbár, ...	...	Oordoo and Hindee,	...	Almorah,	...	Ditto,	15th	20th
62	Roznámchá, ...	...	Oordoo,	...	Lucknow,	...	Daily,	15th	20th
63	Mufid-i-Am, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Agra,	...	Bi-monthly, ...	15th	22nd
64	Sadiq-ul-Akhhár, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Bhawulpore,	...	Weekly,	15th	22nd
65	Khurshid-i-Jahántab, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Agra,	...	Bi-monthly, ...	15th	22nd
66	Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind, ...	...	Oordoo and Hindee,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	15th	24th
67	Márwár Gazette, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Jodhpore,	...	Weekly,	15th	25th
68	Oudh Akhbár, ...	...	Oordoo,	...	Lucknow,	...	Bi-weekly,	16th	17th
69	Matla-i-Núr, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	...	Weekly,	16th	19th
70	Náf-ul-Azim, ...	...	Arabic,	...	Lahore,	...	Ditto,	16th	19th
71	Akhyár-ul-Akhhár, ...	...	Oordoo,	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto,	16th	19th
72	Nasim-i-Jounpore, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Jounpore,	...	Ditto,	16th	20th
73	Khair Khwáh-i-Panjab, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Goojranwalla,	...	Ditto,	16th	20th
74	Najm-ul-Akhhár, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	Ditto,	16th	20th
75	Jalwa-i-Tár, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	16th	20th
76	Oordoo Akhbár, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Dehli,	...	Ditto,	16th	22nd
77	Prince of Wales' Gazette,	...	Hindee,	...	Moradabad,	...	Ditto,	16th	22nd
78	Roznámcha, ...	...	Oordoo,	...	Lucknow,	...	Daily,	16th	24th
79	Akhhár-i-Am, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	...	Weekly,	17th	20th
80	Násir-ul-Akhhár, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Tri monthly,...	17th	22nd
81	Rohilkhund Akhbár, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	...	Bi-weekly,	17th	23rd
82	Roznámcha, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Daily,	17th	24th
83	Nur Afshán, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Loodhiana,	...	Weekly,	18th	20th
84	Benares Akhbár, ...	...	Hindee,	...	Benares,	...	Ditto,	18th	20th
85	Asár-ul-Amsár, ...	...	Oordoo,	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto,	18th	22nd
86	Akhhár-i-Alam, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	Ditto,	18th	23rd
87	Bornámcha, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Daily,	18th	24th
88	Málwa Akhbár, ...	...	Marathi,	...	Indore,	...	Weekly,	18th	25th
89	Vidyá Vilds, ...	...	Oordoo and Dogrit,	...	Jummoo,	...	Ditto,	18th	27th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
90	<i>Oudh Akhbār,</i> ...	Oordoo,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly, ...	Sept., 19th	Sept., 20th
91	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly, ...	" 19th	" 22nd
92	<i>Shams-ul-Akhbār,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly, ...	" 19th	" 22nd
93	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	Oordoo and English,	Allygurh,	Weekly, ...	" 19th	" 23rd
94	<i>Akhbār-i-Anjumán-i-Panjáb,</i> ...	Oordoo,	Lahore,	Ditto, ...	" 19th	" 23rd
95	<i>Roznámeh,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily, ...	" 19th	" 24th
96	<i>Rajputáná Social Science Congress Gazette.</i>	Ditto,	Jeypore,	Weekly, ...	" 19th	" 24th
97	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfuz,</i> ...	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto, ...	19th	24th
98	<i>Núr-ul-Anwár,</i> ...	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Ditto, ...	20th	22nd
99	<i>Oordoo Delhi Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Agra,	Ditto, ...	20th	22nd
100	<i>Muir Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto, ...	20th	23rd
101	<i>Mayo Memorial Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly, ...	20th	23rd
102	<i>Sayid-ul-Akhbār,</i> ...	Ditto,	Beswan,	Monthly, ...	20th	23rd
103	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly, ...	20th	23rd
104	<i>Koh-i-Nár,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto, ...	20th	23rd
105	<i>Agra Akhbār,</i> ...	Ditto,	Agra,	Tri-monthly, ...	20th	24th
106	<i>Panjábi Akhbār,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Weekly, ...	20th	24th
107	<i>Akhbār-i-Anjumán-i-Hind,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto, ...	20th	24th
108	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbār,</i> ...	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly, ...	20th	24th
109	<i>Rifá-i-Am,</i> ...	Ditto,	Sealkote,	Weekly, ...	20th	24th
110	<i>Roznámeh,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily, ...	20th	27th
111	<i>Khair Khawáh-i-Oudh,</i> ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Weekly, ...	21st	24th
112	<i>Akmál-ul-Akhbār,</i> ...	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto, ...	21st	25th
113	<i>Vritt Dhára,</i> ...	Marathi,	Dhar,	Ditto, ...	21st	26th
114	<i>Majmá-ul-Bahrain,</i> ...	Oordoo,	Loodhiana,	Ditto, ...	21st	26th
115	<i>Kárnámah,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto, ...	22nd	24th
116	<i>Kavi Vachán Sudhá,</i> ...	Anglo-Hindee,	Benares,	Ditto, ...	22nd	24th
117	<i>Dablabá-i-Sikandari,</i> ...	Oordoo,	Rampore,	Ditto, ...	22nd	25th
118	<i>Anjumán Akhbār,</i> ...	Ditto,	Shahjehanpore,	Ditto, ...	22nd	26th

